

MILES TON COMMAND

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND DECLARES CHICAGO UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Issues Proclamation Commanding All Good Citizens to Disperse to Their Homes and Cease Rioting, and Warns All Who Persist in Resisting Authority That Troops Will Hereafter Compel Obedience.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—All talk in the capital today centered on the proclamation of President Cleveland, which practically declares martial law in Chicago. The proclamation was issued Monday morning at 1 o'clock. This proclamation is what General Miles has demanded from the first and put him in control of the city. The proclamation reads:

Proclamation by the president of the United States: Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the president, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago within said state; and

Whereas, That for the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting its property and removing obstructions to the United States in the state and city aforesaid, the president has employed the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago within said state; and

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby command all good citizens, and all persons who may be or may within the city and state aforesaid, against aiding, countenancing, encouraging or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages, and I hereby warn all persons engaged in, or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages, to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock noon, July 9.

Those who disregard this warning, and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States by interfering with the functions of the government, or destroying or attempting to destroy the property belonging to the United States, or under its protection, can not be regarded otherwise than as public enemies.

Troops employed against such a riotous mob will act with all moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of the desired end, but the necessities that confront them will not with certainty permit discriminations between guilty participants and those who are mingled with them from curiosity and without criminal intent. The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully participating in the riot, is to leave their homes or at least not to be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblages. While there will be no hesitation or vacillation in the use of force to suppress the guilty, this warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eightieth.

By the president, Grover Cleveland, Secretary of State.

W. G. GIBBSMAN, Secretary of State.

Another Proclamation. WASHINGTON, July 9.—The attorney general, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of the Navy and General Schofield were again in conference with the president early this evening and as a result the following was given out:

A PROCLAMATION. By the president of the United States: Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the president, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at certain points and places within the state of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado and Idaho, and the territories of Utah and New Mexico, and especially along the lines of such railroads traversing such states and territories as are military routes and post routes and are engaged in interstate commerce and in carrying United States mails; and

Whereas, For the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting property belonging to the United States, or under its protection, and preventing obstructions to the United States mail and of commerce between the states and territories, and of securing to the United States the right of postal, military, naval and other government service, the president has employed a part of the military forces of the United States; and

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby command all persons engaged in, or in any way connected with, such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages, to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes on or before 4 o'clock of the afternoon of the 9th day of July.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1914, and of the independence of the United States the 118.

By the president, Grover Cleveland, Secretary of State.

W. G. GIBBSMAN, Secretary of State.

POST-OFFICIALS PLEASED.

Prospect for Resumption of Mail Transit Much Improved.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The absence today of the riotous scenes that have marked the past few days is a source of satisfaction to the postal officials. Postmaster General Russell said tonight he was greatly gratified at the quietness into which Chicago settled during the day, and the general marked improvement in the mail service.

Arrangements to relieve the condition of the mail service in California and other sections are being made by the department. The fact that the Western Union company will probably carry mail from San Francisco along the coast in both directions, the boats to stop at many of the points on the coast, and the collection of the mails. Negotiations for this purpose are almost completed and a telegram is expected at the department tomorrow from Division Superintendent J. H. Sullivan, San Francisco, announcing that the plan is to be put into immediate operation. The plan, if adopted, is to be in force until the strike is declared off and a better condition of affairs exists in the state. About a dozen special service routes have been ordered to connect tied-up roads with interrupted roads at available points. Most of these are in California, Oregon and Montana.

STRIKERS VS. RAILROADS.

Injunction Asked for to Compel Managers to Operate Roads.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The statement is telegraphed here from California that the strikers are applying to the United States court to compel the Southern Pacific Railway company to show cause why they

KILLED BY MILITIA

TWO WOMEN AND A MAN SHOT DEAD IN DANVILLE

Riotous Miners Necessitate the Presence of Illinois Troops, Who, While Attempting to Shoot in the Air, Hit the Innocent Onlookers. Pitched Battle Between Coke Workers and Police at Scotts Dale, Pa.—One Negro Dead.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 9.—Mrs. Michael Glennan and Miss Clara James were killed, and an unknown man mortally wounded at Westville this afternoon by a volley over the heads of a crowd of rioting miners by a company of militia. The miners had been rioting in this vicinity since yesterday afternoon. During last night a number of freight cars were destroyed in the Eastern Illinois yards by incendiary fires. This forenoon a number of cars were derailed at Grape Creek on the Shelbyville branch. When the wreckage had been cleared the inbound passenger train proceeded without molestation until Westville was reached. When it stopped there it was surrounded by a crowd of miners and held. Word was telegraphed to Danville and a special train with a company of state troops started at once for the scene of the trouble. The crowd of miners was standing in the doorway of the train, and upon the approach of the train bearing the militia, began warlike demonstrations. The militia fired, and the crowd fled. One woman, Mrs. Michael Glennan, was killed, and Miss Clara James was mortally wounded. A bullet struck her just below the right breast and she died almost instantly. Mrs. Glennan's daughter, who was standing in the doorway, was also struck and died in five minutes. An unknown man received a mortal wound and died before he could be taken to the hospital. After this the crowd dispersed and no further resistance being offered the troops returned to the train. The daughter of Mrs. Glennan was standing in the doorway of the train, and upon the approach of the train bearing the militia, began warlike demonstrations. The militia fired, and the crowd fled. One woman, Mrs. Michael Glennan, was killed, and Miss Clara James was mortally wounded. A bullet struck her just below the right breast and she died almost instantly. Mrs. Glennan's daughter, who was standing in the doorway, was also struck and died in five minutes. An unknown man received a mortal wound and died before he could be taken to the hospital. After this the crowd dispersed and no further resistance being offered the troops returned to the train.

DIDN'T BELIEVE MILES SAID IT. WASHINGTON, July 9.—As about 11 o'clock word came from General Miles that everything was quiet in Chicago and that nothing more would come from him tonight. Commenting upon the proclamation issued by the president, General Miles said he did not believe the published interview with General Miles, in which it is credited with saying, "I am not in a position to make a declaration of martial law," was authentic.

LEADERS ARE AGREED.

Federated Board of U. P. Employees Will Stand by the Company.

OMAHA, Neb., July 9.—George M. Vroman, chairman of the grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; S. D. Clark, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; J. N. Corbin, general secretary of the Union Pacific Employees' association; and J. H. Phillips, chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Telegraphers, and J. L. Kiser, chairman of the Order of Railway Conductors, came to Chicago today for a conference with the Federated Board of U. P. Employees, to be held at the Hotel Sherman tomorrow forenoon. They state that they will stand by the company and assist in restoring complete harmony and regular traffic on the Union Pacific system.

MISSOURI PACIFIC TIED, TOO.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9.—The night switching force, twenty men all, on the Missouri Pacific went tonight and it is said the day force will strike in the morning. This involves all roads at this point except the Union Pacific. Notwithstanding the fact that the Missouri Pacific is getting out of the night, the men are undemonstrative and no violence is feared.

ALMOST PERSUADED.

SERIALS, Mo., July 9.—Members of the American Railway union have almost worked the railway employees of this city up to the pitch of going on a strike against the Missouri Pacific.

DEMONSTRATION IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 9.—Following an immense parade of workmen tonight, a mass meeting was held in the auditorium to discuss the present strike situation and the relations of labor and capital generally. Addresses were made by various labor leaders, and the meeting was adjourned until tomorrow night.

PULLMAN CAR CUT OUT.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 9.—The Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railway (Air Line) passenger train bound for St. Louis was attacked by strikers at Hoffman's switch, about one mile outside of the city today. The Pullman cars were unhitched and after hitching the mail car to the engine the train was ordered to proceed, leaving the Pullman cars behind, which was done.

MIXED SITUATION.

FORT WYNN, Ind., July 9.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, after a prolonged and heated discussion, lasting until midnight, finally decided not to go into the boycott. The Pennsylvania road is running all its passenger trains through the city without interruption, and also the freight trains. The heavy freight train this afternoon. At a mass meeting this afternoon the Wabash employees' union and workmen all went out and the strikers are being managed by new engineers.

SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 9.—Mayor E. S. Pingree of Detroit, Mich., today telegraphed Mayor Halliday following:

"Will you join with me in requesting George M. Pullman to settle this great difficulty by arbitration?"

Chief City of Little Rock, Mich., today telegraphed to the mayors of fifty cities, comprising nearly all sections of the United States, 50 per cent of whom recommended arbitration as the true solution of labor questions.

STATE CONTROL IN ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 9.—The situation tonight is more menacing. Freight trains out of the heartland embargoed are running. Fifteen militia companies are on duty in the city.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CANT GET TOGETHER

CONFERENCE ON THE TARIFF BILL MEET WITHOUT RESULT.

Talked for Six Hours on Generalities But Agreed Upon no Single Item in the Bill—House Committee Accuses Senate of Losing Sight of the Free Raw Material Platform, but the Senators Don't Budge. Capital News.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The first day of the conference of the Democratic conferees of the two houses without practical results or visible progress, so far as can be learned.

The conference continued uninterruptedly for six hours, but when an adjournment was taken after 6 o'clock, no item in the bill had been finally passed upon and agreed to. The day was devoted to a general discussion of the main features of the bill, and the principal points of difference between the two houses.

The conferees met in the open air to discuss the bill, and it was found that the conferees were not in agreement on many points. The conferees met in the open air to discuss the bill, and it was found that the conferees were not in agreement on many points.

PROCLAMATION INTERPRETED.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The president's proclamation against the assembling of crowds and rioting, which was issued yesterday, has been interpreted by the police in a manner that has caused much renewed excitement today in Pullman. Forward persons were not slow to claim that the federal authorities had entered into combination with the Pullman interests to break up the open air meetings that have been a daily feature in the town.

"If we can't meet freely in the open air to discuss our wrongs," said one of them, "there is no alternative, and that is why we are here today. They mean to break up our meetings and they mean to break up our spirit by scattering us."

MAKE COMMON CAUSE.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Four assemblies of the Iron Molders' union struck today, 2,500 men going out. The Lake Seamen's Benevolent association with 4,000 men, and "cigar makers' union," 4,000 men, were also out today. None of these bodies have any grievance but have decided to strike solely because of sympathy with the Pullman boycott.

STATE TROOPS ALL OUT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 9.—Upon the request of Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, Governor Altgeld this afternoon ordered out all the remaining regiments of militia in the state to the city of Chicago. The governor's order was issued at 4 o'clock, and the militia is en route to Chicago with all its baggage excepting five companies on duty at interior points.

DEB'S ORDERS OBEYED.

MARSHALL, O., July 9.—A meeting of the American Railway union was held today and in harmony with orders issued by President Debs a strike was ordered on the Wheeling and Lake Erie railway at noon today. As the division headquarters were in the city of Marshall, the strike was ordered at that point. The strike was ordered at that point. The strike was ordered at that point.

FIRST DAY AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 9.—While the leaders of the American Railway union claim that they feel encouraged with the result of the first day of the strike, the movement has been entirely unlike what was expected. The principal point is the Air Line junction of the Lake Shore, where nearly 500 men are on strike. The strike is on the Air Line junction of the Lake Shore, where nearly 500 men are on strike.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Advices have been received here from Fort Smith, Ark., to the effect that on information filed before Judge Parker at Fort Smith by the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad officials, warrants have been ordered for the arrest of 700 ex-employees of that road upon the charge of conspiracy.

KERN WAS ACQUITTED.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—National American Railway Union Director George Kern was acquitted today of having disturbed the peace of General Manager Ramsey of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad.

ALIEN MINERS IN ROT.

LADD, Ill., July 9.—Two stores were looted at this place this afternoon by a mob of 400 foreign miners. The city is being guarded tonight by fifty deputy sheriffs, farmers and miners. The national banks have removed their valuables from the city and many of the business have closed temporarily. Reports from the surrounding districts are to the effect that anarchy is rampant in various parts of the state.

ILLINOIS THE STORM CENTER.

What With Railroad and Mine Troubles the Suckers are in for It.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 9.—Illinois seems now to be the storm center of labor disturbances. In addition to all the trouble which is being caused by the miners in other localities throughout the state, President Cable of the Rock Island wired about the dangerous situation at Spring Valley and asked that troops be retained there, to which the governor has assented.

BOYCOTT BULLETINS.

CINCINNATI, O., July 9.—The meeting of the trades unions tonight in sympathy with the strike crowded 2,000 people into Music hall and left an overflow meeting of over 1,000 people in the city.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

Check growing infirmity and mitigate the ill of growing age with Hostetter's Kidney Pills. These pills relieve rheumatism, backache, neuralgia, headache, and all other ailments of the kidneys. They are sold by all druggists.

STRIKE SITUATION SUNDAY.

Outside of Hammond It Was Generally Very Quiet.

Following is a summary of the strike situation Sunday. There was a little excitement outside of the conflict at Hammond, Ind., an account of which is given elsewhere in this morning's paper. At Chicago there were a number of small mobs, but as soon as the police reached them they broke up. The largest one congregated along the Grand Trunk near Forty-ninth street, and when the police were not at hand succeeded in tearing up one-eighth of a mile of track. Several freight cars were also turned over. D. B. Long, communication to the president had not been received in Washington up till midnight Sunday, and the president said he could not notice it until it was received. When the mob broke out in Hammond Governor Matthews, of Indiana, telegraphed President Cleveland for aid and his demand was referred to General Miles.

Everything was quiet in New York. Several of the labor organizations there held meetings, and the strike was continuing. The Anarchists of Chicago held a big picnic and a most resolute favoring blood and the torch.

The labor organizations of Boston met Sunday and telegraphed Debs that a strike was impossible in that city. The meeting mostly condemned Cleveland for employing the United States army in Chicago.

President Miles of the American Railway union in Buffalo received a telegram from Debs early Sunday morning to call out his men, but Miles refused. He said he could see nothing to be gained by it.

There was a general resumption of passenger traffic all over the affected territory Sunday. Trains were moving in Chicago. The use of the city was not caused. In Kansas all trains were moving. In Omaha all trains came and departed with regularity. Utah the blockades were broken. Pullman being carried and the strikers making no effort to stop them. In Michigan the trains were also running on schedule. The Wabash being heavily guarded by deputy marshals. At Birmingham, Ala., there was no improvement in the situation and Governor Jones ordered out the state militia. At Kansas City trains arrived and departed without interruption.

The interest Sunday centered on the action of the trades union in Chicago. It did not arrive at a conclusion until 4 o'clock Monday morning. Its action is given elsewhere.

Now is the time to take a blood medicine. Be sure to get only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't delay.

MASKED BEFORE MARRIAGE.

A Feminine Fling Which is Often the Cause of Post-Nuptial Misery.

There is no doubt that a great deal of the unhappiness of married life arises from the fact that when a man is courting a girl he only sees her "at her best," both as regards temper, looks and everything else. After marriage he is rudely disillusioned and vaguely wonders whether this snappy young woman with untidy hair and perhaps a shine on her nose can be the sweet-tempered, faultlessly-dressed, lovely Angelina of a few months ago. Yes, young man, says the New York Advertiser, she is Angelina right enough, only she has, so to say, thrown off her mask, now she has "taken for granted" a freckle which she has not quite so fascinating a hue as those that dazzled your lovelorn eyes in the courting period. It is nearly every girl's ambition to get married. She lays herself out to do so, and any little artifice that will enhance her natural charms she has no hesitation in using. She dresses for effect, she poses for effect, she talks for effect, in fact, during this stage of her life she is acting—for every woman is more or less of an actress—and it must be confessed that, generally speaking, she acts her part very well.

Now, it is only natural that she should try to appear at her best and endeavor to captivate mankind, for marriage is the be-all and end-all of a society girl's existence. The worst of it is that she cannot keep this up after marriage. It would be too great a strain both physically and mentally. As it is, heaven only knows what she goes through during the anxious time when she is angling for a fish, especially if it be a good fish. She molds herself to his likes and dislikes, and out-rages her own feelings, until the little golden band on her fingers allows her to breathe freely and declare that "though he likes living in the country, she detests it, and does not intend to live there." Mr. Newcomb is startled and astonished. This is open rebellion. Yet when he is courting her she appeared such a meek, gentle creature, as to have no wish or will of her own, quite content to follow in his lordship's footsteps. "What a fool I was to get married," he mentally exclaims, and then in all probability the bickering begins that renders married life one long misery. Perhaps it now dawns on Mr. Newcomb that when he was courting her she was at her best.

A girl to whom you are courting a girl remember she is at her best in every respect, and that she cannot possibly always keep up this high standard after marriage; so grasp the fact that you are not going to marry an angel, but a human being with many faults, perhaps as many as you possess yourself.

MATHEMATICAL SIGNS.

How They Were Gradually Reduced to Their Present Form.

The sign of addition is derived from the initial letter of the word "plus." In making the capital letter it was made more and more carefully until the top part of the "p" was placed near the center, hence the plus sign was finally reached.

The sign of subtraction was derived from the word "minus." The word was first contracted into min, with a horizontal line above to indicate the contraction which was a printer's freak that may be found in almost any book bearing a date earlier than the beginning of the nineteenth century. After the lapse of a long period of time the letters were omitted altogether, leaving only the short line so well known to all.

The multiplication sign was obtained by changing the plus sign into a character resembling the letter x. This was done simply because multiplication is a shorter form of addition.

Division was formerly indicated by placing the dividend above a horizontal line and the divisor below. In order to save space in printing, the dividend was placed to the left and the divisor to the right, with a simple dot in place of each.

The radical sign was derived from the initial letter of the word "radix." The sign of equality is said to have first been used in the year 1557 by a sharp mathematician, who adopted it as a substitute for the words "equal to."—St. Louis Republic.

RENEWAL OF THE BITTER CONTEST AGAINST FARMER FANSTON BEGINS IN LAWRENCE—FEELING IS FAVORABLE TO A DARK HORSE AND THE FIELD BLACK WITH THEM IN CONSEQUENCE—SUMMARY OF NEWS IN GENERAL FROM STATE OF KANSAS.

RENEWAL OF THE BITTER CONTEST AGAINST FARMER FANSTON BEGINS IN LAWRENCE—FEELING IS FAVORABLE TO A DARK HORSE AND THE FIELD BLACK WITH THEM IN CONSEQUENCE—SUMMARY OF NEWS IN GENERAL FROM STATE OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, July 9.—Free-for-all, a fair fight and no favors. That is what it looks like here tonight. Tomorrow the Republicans of the Second district will renew their great contest, to decide who shall be the nominee for congress. The long, tedious fight which was endured for five days and nights, six weeks ago in Ottawa, will not be gone through again. That appears to be settled. All say that the struggle will be short and sweet. The town is full of visitors and, Kansas-like, most of them would like to be the dark horse which everybody hints at, but none can point out.

The feeling that the cabal of seventy delegates who agreed in writing never to vote for Fanston will hold, makes the field particularly favorable for dark horses. It is generally felt that Fanston cannot get the nomination. The same thing is true of Hutchins. Smart of Franklin has been elected as a delegate to the convention. In his lately been reported that Colonel Johnson of Anderson county and Colonel James Swoody of Linn county would break into the convention as avowed candidates tomorrow. If they do, the agreement of the seventy may be broken, and Fanston may take the cake, after all.

The impression generally is, however, that the plan will go to a dark horse. Of these there are many, among them being Governor George T. Anthony of Franklin, W. C. Lansdowne of Bourbon, C. F. Scott of Allen, Mayor N. S. Thomas of C. H. Riley of Wyandotte, Judge George J. Barker, or J. D. Howerston of Douglas.

TOPEKA LIQUOR TROUBLES.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 9.—The several committees having in charge the movement to close the numerous drinking places that are running in Topeka in violation of law, have decided to make a cooperative effort, which S. D. Bradford is chairman, and have instructed him to take whatever steps are necessary to begin an active crusade against all offenders. Mr. Bradford refers to the subject as follows:

"I have reason to believe the police officials know that the law is being violated right along, and that they know where all the joints and so-called clubs are as well as they know where police headquarters are."

"It will be the work of this movement to see that all the officials, both city and county, enforce the law, and if they don't enforce the law we will know why."

"The condition of affairs in Topeka is worse right now than it has been at any time during the fourteen years I have been a resident of Topeka. The good name of our city is being ruined by the officials who are enforcing the law, and all good citizens should see that the law is enforced."

SUFFRAGISTS ARE SLOW.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 9.—The equal suffrage movement has decided to open its campaign until September 1, although a few speeches will be delivered by individual women in August. The campaign committee has already commenced a campaign of canvassing for the equal suffrage. After September 1 a rally will be held in each of the 105 counties of the state.

TRUTH'S LAUGHS.

FAT—First Lady—"I cannot help looking eagerly for a change in the prevailing styles." Second Lady—"Have you tried dieting?"

A MUSEUM EXHIBITS.—Manager—"What's the row in the dining-room?" Waiter—"The Two-Headed Wonder has got all tangled up eating macaroni."

AFTER THE BALL.—The Chaplain (pleasantly)—"Well, what are a debutante's sensations?" The Debutante—"That's just what I want you to tell me, for I suppose every one will ask me."

SUTABLE.—Ellis—"Why is Philadelphia called the City of Brotherly Love?" Ellis—"Because it is such a nice place to love in, I guess. So quiet and undisturbed, you know."

DRETT.—Jackson—"You keep a private cash account, don't you?" Currie—"Yes. It is the only means by which I can conceal from my wife the amount of my expenditures."

ABOUT THE WOMEN.

QUEEN VICTORIA has sixty places at Osborne, Windsor and Buckingham palaces. Many of them are hired.

PRINCESS VICTORIA of Wales, according to her own plan, can protect a more tempting Welsh rabbit than any other woman in England.

ROSE COMBLES, the actress, has applied for a patent for a safe in which she so disposes dynamite that if a burglar attempts to break into it, he will blow himself up.

Ten decorations for the new and unique room which Mrs. Langtry has added to her house, in which to display her valuable collection of fans, were designed by Oscar Wilde.

THERE is but one way in the world to be sure of having the best paint, and that is to use only a well-established brand of strictly pure white lead, pure linseed oil, and pure colors.

The following brands are standard, "Old Dutch" process, and are always absolutely

Strictly Pure White Lead "Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

*If you want colored paint, tint any of the above strictly pure leads with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being marked to show the number of pounds of strictly pure white lead in the tin. They are in some cases ready-mixed paints, but a medium of strictly pure white lead in the tin.

Send a postal card and get our book on paint and color.

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